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#### Not a Democratic Speech.

The people of Bloomington gave a non partisan welcome to their townsman, the Hon, ADLAI EWING STEVENSON, the other day. We select two passages from Mr. STE-VENSON'S speech:

"Our country is for all time. We have honest differences upon passing questions, but upon that which takes hold of the life of the republic, thank GOD, there is none. We are heirs in common to the blessed heritage of our fathers. Dearer than mere party names is that by which we all love to be known icans! More sacred than mere party emblem is the one flag known and honored by all. For whether losting from the dome of the Capitol at home, or from the masthead of our ships upon foreign seas, in all lands, and to all peoples, it is the symbol of our com-mon country. In this enduring republic is bound up all that we hold dgar in this mortal life-all that i the outstretched years we hope for for our children. The safety of the republic during the century upor which we are soon to enter will rest, not upon its ma

These are words of patriotism and good sense, consequently they are not Democratic. According to Mr. STEVENSON'S party the coming election is to decide whether the United States shall continue to be a republic or shall become an empire. The life of the republic is threatened, if the Democrats are to be believed. If this is an enduring republic, what does all the Demoeratic talk about an empire amount to? If the millions of voters who compose the Republican party are bent upon destroying this republic, what sense is there in speaking of the conservatism, the intelligence, the

terial wealth, its physical power, nor its splendor, but

upon the conservatism, the intelligence, the lofty

lofty patriotism of all the people? If Mr. STEVENSON had made a Demo cratic speech he would have had to say that the enduring republic cannot long endure half republic and half empire, and that the paramount issue is whether a plurality of the people wants to destroy the republic.

#### Bryan on Title.

There is an infantile air about this disquisition of Mr. BEYAN's on the title of the United States to the Philippines and the Filipinos:

"What is our title to the Philippine Islands? Do we hold them by treaty or by conquest? Did we buy them or did we take them? Did we purchase the people? If not, how did we secure title to them? Were they thrown in with the land? Will the Republicans eay that inanimate earth has value when that earth is moulded by the Divine hand and stamped with the itkeness of the Creator, and that it becomes a fixture and passes with the soil? If Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. It is impossible to secure title to people, either by force or by purchase. We could extinguish Spain's title by method consistent with our ideas of government them to fight against Spain, we disputed Spain's title. If we buy Spain's title we are not innocent purchasers. But even if we had not disputed Spain's title. such a title, but as Spain gave us a quit-claim deed we can honorably turn the property over to the party

As a supporter of the treaty of peace Mr. BRYAN knows perfectly well what the American title to the Philippines is and his questions are purely rhetorical. As to the people, they were "thrown in with the lead," just as the inhabitants of the Louisiana Purchase and Alaska were. The consent of the governed was never had or saked in any of the three cases of buying human beings, as Mr. BRYAN would call it Back of all title by purchase rests the original title by force. If Mr. BRYAN's conscience pains him about the American title to the Philippines, it ought to pain him about the American title to the Louisiana Purchase and Alaska.

Passing over Mr. BRYAN's remarks about "allies" and his singular notion of the effect of military repression of an insurgent move ment upon the Government against which the insurrection exists, there remains Mr BRYAN's proposition that "we can honorably turn the property over to the party in possession." The United States are the party in possession, and they will not give up possession any more than they would give up possession of the Louisiana Purchase or of Alaska.

### Present Conditions in India.

A Bombay correspondent writing of the outlook in India describes it as one impenetrable darkness. To the distress caused by the famine and pestilence in various forms must now, he says, be added the commercial depression already beginning to be felt because of the troubles in China. The cotton industry is in as bad a way as can be imagined. Nine-tenths of the yarn produced in Indian factories finds its way to the Chinese market, and whereas the war in South Africa had no anxieties for India commercially, a prolongation of the present situation in China would mean the virtual extinction of India's export trade with that country, and the serious derangement of trade and finance. It would also, as a consequence, interfere with India's ability to meet her indebtedness to England. It is anxiously hoped therefore, on all sides in India that there may be a speedy readjustment of things in China to allow free intercourse with that country to be resumed.

The question of the land tax in India in another matter which is becoming increasingly acute. Within the last twenty years the land revenue has been increased by three millions of rupees a year to the impoverishment of the cultivators and the general injury of the country, most of the money having been spent on frontier fortifications, and warlike operations in which vast numbers of animals taken from the land for transport service were lost. As an example of the way the present system of land assessment in India works, cases of recent occurrence in Gujerat, one of the districts most hard hit by the famine, are specified. Lands on which the Government demands had not been met were last year put up to sale, but there were no bidders. In August the original holders were asked to give security for the payment of revenue. and to take up the lands; but they did neither, and the lands remained untilled. Then, naturally, there were numerous dis-

ert; and consequent scenes which, the wri or says, might have made an Englishman blush with shame.

Though the law might have directed otherwise, the wearing apparel of the occupant and his family, their bedding, their ploughs, the small quantity of grain needed for the maintenance of the cultivator's family, were not excepted from the distraint the articles distrained were not disposed of within reasonable time after the distraint, but were allowed to remain for a considerable time at the village chora. In one case, when in making distraint the officers found nothing in the cultivator's house, they seized ornaments that were on the person of his wife worth four or five rupees (about \$1.50); they took from her a sum of eight annas (16 cents) that was tied in the end of her sari; and they made her change her clothes in their presence to show that she kept nothing of value concealed on her person. A complaint was made to the collector, and some months after the mitted to Republican policies and im property was returned to her by superior order, but without any expression of regret for the indignity and insult to which she had been subjected.

Among other means adopted to force people to pay rents they were unable to meet was the sending of revenue officeraround to the villages ejecting the people from their houses and closing the doors with iron bars. On complaints to the Commissioner the bars were after a time removed and the people permitted to return to their homes. In the meantime they had had to wander about without shelter or protection. Another expedient to force payment of rent was to place watchmen at the village wells to prevent persons in debt to the Government from taking water until their dues were paid. In some villages the floors of houses were dug up to ascertain whether any valuables had been hidden; and so in these and many other ways the Administration of the country is made hateful by the unjust and oppres

sive acts of its subordinates. Indebtedness to the money lender almost universal throughout India, and under the operation of the law the contro of the land is passing into the hands of a class of money-lending landlords while the cultivators are rapidly falling into the condition of serfs. In the Punish the Government of India proposes to stop this by prohibiting the alienation of land to non-agriculturists, but this is regarded as a very roundabout way, involving not only delay but also the painful incidents of a questionable experiment.

One point of interest for this country in the above described condition of things in India is the gradual elimination of that land as a producer of wheat and cotton, if it continues to be scourged by drought, famine and pestilence, as it is now. Account should also be taken of the stoppage of industry in India through the cessation of its export trade with China. The reflex action on England and English finances will also be a matter of moment, for if the British Government is driven by the growing exigencies of the situation to go on borrowing money for its war expenses, and to meet the deficiencies in revenue with which India is threatened at an early date, it will naturally turn again and again to the American investor in

#### Some Significant Comparisons.

In Alabama the total number of votes polled for President in 1896 was 194,572. The population of Alabama in 1890 was 1.513.017 and the State has 11 Electors.

of 1.444.933, and with 10 Electors only polled 371,014 votes in 1896. For McKINLEY alone it polled 26.795 more votes than the total poll of Alabama.

In Georgia, with a population of 1,837,353 in 1890, and with 13 Electoral votes, the total poll in 1896 was only 163,061 votes.

Wisconsin, with a population in 1890 of only 1,686,880, and with only 12 Electoral votes, polled 447,000 votes in 1896 and its vote for McKinley alone exceeded the whole poll in Georgia by 105,074 votes.

Louisiana had a population of 1,118,587 in 1890. At the Presidential election in 1896 it cast only 101,046 votes; yet the State has 8 Electoral votes

Maryland had in 1890 a population of 1.042,390 and it also has 8 Electoral votes; but its total poll in 1896 was 250,842 and McKinley alone received 35,913 more votes than the whole number cast in Louisiana.

The total poll in Mississippi in 1896 was only 69,513 votes; yet that State had a population of 1,289,600 in 1890 and it has 9 Electoral

Minnesota also has 9 Electoral votes and its population in 1890 was 1,301,826. It polled 341,664 votes in 1896 and for McKINLEY alone 123,990 more than the total poll of Mississippi.

South Carolina had a population of 1,151, 149 in 1890 and it has 9 Electoral votes. I polled only 68,907 votes in 1896.

California also has 9 Electoral votes. Its population in 1890 was 1,208,130, and its total poll in 1896 was 296,503, McKINLEY alone receiving more than twice as many votes as the whole number cast in South

These are significant comparisons and at the election next November the paucity of the vote in the Southern States as compared with Northern States with no more Electoral votes or with less Electoral votes, will become more striking because of Southern disfranchisement of the main part of the political opposition since 1896.

### The Rainbow Region of 1900.

The political rainbow region, like the centre of population disclosed by each successive census, is constantly changing For many years after the close of the Civil War false expectations of party success were generally centred on the States of the South, and hopeful partisans confidently predicted as recently as 1888 that the remarkable influx of Northern settlers in Florida would transform the Everglade State into a Republican stronghold. l'exas was to be revolutionized by its foreign-born immigrants, Louisiana by the aroused public spirit of the decadent Creole colony, Alabama by the development of its mining industries through Northern capital, and Georgia by the menacing defection of local Populists.

None of their rainbow expectations has been realized. These five States remain strongly Democratic, and, as indicated in the returns of the recent State election in Alabama, Democratic by majorities larger than heretofore.

When the South was abandoned as an unpromising field for rainbow chasing the prairie States of Kansas and Iowa began to present inducements to Democratic optimists. For many years the most extravagant expectations of Democratic success in Kansas led to a downpour of campaign traints of the occupants' movable prop- literature, especially on tariff theories,

which has been equalled in no other State, and may, perhaps, account for some of the subsequent vagaries of Kansas voters But the Democrats gained no advantage in Kansas. When that State temporarily ceased to be Republican it became Populist There were few Democrats in it when the rainbow chasing began; there were fewer

Democrata when the chase ceased. Just now, the region of the sky gazers is in the strongly Republican States of the Northwest-the group of stanch and undeviating Republican States of which Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin are the chief, and of which only one, Wisconsin in 1892, has ever been lost to the Republican party in a Presidential election since ABRAHAM LINCOLN was its candidate. For no visible reason the hopes of the ardent Populists and the sauguine Bryanite enthu siasts, have turned to these States which are now enjoying the fruits of a great material prosperity, and are strongly commeasurably benefited by them.

The "well-informed and conservative onlooker" with rainbow visions of BRYAN's success in the Republican Northwest will soon arrive East, and he will tarry here throughout a good part of the canvass and be heard from frequently.

The region of rainbow States has shifted. It is in a new region in 1900; that's all.

And What About Porto Rico? So Mr. BRYAN, if elected, will summor the Congress in extraordinary session to haul down the flag in the Philippines?

What about Porto Rico? Will he ask Congress to haul down the flag there, too? What theory or argument of his in the case of the Philippines does not apply with equal force to the case of Porto Rico? Why is he noisy about the Philippines

and silent about Porto Rico?

#### Electric Traction and the Posta Service.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company has signified its desire to discontinue the postal service over its Third avenue line as at present performed. The contract it holds with the Government will expire at the end of the month and notice has been served that the cars will not be hauled thereafter, or, at least, as soon as the Post Office people shall have effected other arrangements.

We presume that the managers of the street railroads have sufficient reasons of their own for the severance of their relations with the New York Post Office, but we incline to the belief that the distribution and collection of the mails by electric agency will rather be expanded than contracted in the near future. Greater New York in all of its great centres and throughout all its suburbs is now one vast and intricate network of electric surface roads, and to this there is presently to be added the entire system of the elevated roads. It seems unreasonable to suppose that the Post Office should be debarred from the obvious advantages of this universal means of traction.

The solution will probably be found in the operation by the Post Office of its own vehicles, taking and paying for power and trackage. The plan is entirely feasible and reasonable, and we cannot see why there should not be easily devised a type of vehicle capable of leaving the tracks and trolley slots for the street level and propelling itself when desirable by an auxiliary storage battery.

There is no good reason for the disappointment expressed in Chicago at the report that the Federal Census shows the population of that city to be 1,697,000, instead of 1,987,000 as claimed by her own latest school census.

In 1890 Chicago had 1,099,850 inhabitants. An increase of nearly 55 per cent. in ten years ought to satisfy the most ambitious municipal pride. Chicago is to-day larger than Berlin was five years ago. Chicago is now as big as Rome, Amsterdam and Madrid combined.

Because the population of Chicago more than doubled between the censuses of 1880 and 1890 there has come to be a feeling in that town that anything short of 100 per cent, increase in ten years means decadence and humiliation. But Chicago cannot expect to double every ten years. If she had continued and should continue to grow at that rate, the child born there this year would live, with ordinary good luck, to see his native town more populous than the vast Empire of China is to-day. It would be inconveniently overcrowded.

The trolley has wrought such changes in the conditions of urban and suburban life that it is likely that few, if any, of the great American towns will show this year a rate of normal increase equal to their records in the past. There will be disappointment here and there, but no city ought to be downcast if it has held its relative position in the list of American cities headed by the metropolis.

Chicago has done that, and she ought to be proud of the achievement. She stands next after New York in the United States, as Lyons stands next to Paris in France, or Manchester next to London in England.

Aside from its record-breaking character, the performance of Mrs. EMMA R. BAYNE, the wheelwoman who has recently completed a ride of 4,500 miles within thirty days, is extremely interesting. The fact that she is the recognized champion among cyclists of both sexes for long-distance road riding marks her as a woman of extraordinary endurance: but incidentally some minor features of her ride prove her title to the championship.

From the time that Mrs. BAYNE set out, on July 9, to wheel a century one day and two centuries the next, the newspapers have printed almost daily reports of her health and general appearance. When her task was about half finished it was stated that " she looked better than when she began." A few days afterward it was reported that she was "eating with great heartiness, was looking well and was free from aches and pains." Upon completing her ride her appetite was splendid and she took a conspicuous part in a "corn party" arranged to celebrate her victory. All this concerns a woman.

Now compare the circumstances attending Mrs. BAYNE's ride with those reported at Madison Square Garden in December, 1898, at the time of the six days' cycle race, in which men only were the contestants. On the very first day of the race one rider showed unmistakable signs of distress and was ordered by physicians to leave the track "because of the condition of his stomach." Next day HALE, the Irish champion, lost his vivacity and was suffering from some severe trouble with his stomach." the day following the same organ of another rider behaved so badly that the Board of Health requested him to quit. Then SCHINEER, the Chicago scorcher, was seriously handicapped in the struggle by "an acute attack of indigestion," another case of disordered stomach The men looked worn and haggard and frequently appeared to be on the verge of collapse. Later it was announced that SCHINEER and several of the other men had their wives ther to do their cooking; but whether or not tha fact was explanatory of their disabled con dition was not authoritatively established. It is true, however, that the six-day men were fed upon such delicacies as grapes, toast and

calf's foot jelly. Here is the bill of fare which sustained Mrs BATNE: Chicken, beef, potatoes, bread, tea, and black coffee. Of course there is no reason to suspect that the woman's husband had a hand in preparing her meals. About the only mention made of him was that he greeted his wife with bouquets when her task was ended.

If any one doubts the physical ability of some women to compete successfully with men the accomplishment of difficult undertaking particularly on the bicycle, let him compare the case of Mrs. BAYNE with those of some of her male contemporaries who have attempte

# A lifelong Republican, Mr. Towns rebelled agains the imperialistic plot of his party. - Indianapolic

So the imperialistic plot was hatched in 1896 was it?

The people stand aghast at the encroachments of nonopoly—Kunsas City Times. We should think they would when the Western farmers are shamelessely forming a Trust and the Hon. JAMES STEPHEN HOGG is accus ing JOE BAILEY of dealing gently with the

The Hon. SAMBO BONES of Springfield, Mass. is roaming among the meads of Agawam declaiming Col. BRYAN'S "noble" Indianapolis speech. "It is not necessary to say," cries Sambo, with a tender moistness in his eyes, "that he [BRYAN] rivals LINCOLN in the simplicity and clearness of his style: vet hardly any other political leader since the rise of Lincoln has surpassed Mr. BRYAN in the dignity, poise, simlicity and clearness which now characterize his heat efforts " Mr Boyes falls to say which he regards as the simpler, more dignified and better poised specimen of the Bryanic style, the cross-of-gold-and-crown- of- thorns or the wake Moses-awake

Within his muscles strength victorious sits Beneath the storm of his gigantic hits, RUHLIN is strown like sand upon the waste; and all the world acclaims the good old FITZ.

#### THE CHINESE SITUATION.

The two most interesting and important item of news from China are the report from our Minister in Pekin, Mr. Conger, of the attempt of the Chinese authorities there to get rid of the foreign envoys by representing to them that their Governments desired them to leave the capital; and the issuing of an edict, dated Thursday, appointing Li Hung Chang Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiar to treat with the Powers. Coupled with these i he report that Gen. Id Ping Heng with 15,000 trained troops had left Pekin to oppose the advance of the allies. The situation is a very curious one, and it does not reflect advan tageously to the Chinese. Their representations to the envoys was a clear case of double dealing which cannot be explained wy, and which will make future negotiations with those responsible for the attempt to induce the envoys so to act as to place their Governments in a false position, very difficult, if not impossible. They ertainly could not be conducted on a footing of equality after so flagrant an attempt to deceive, especially when the force behind it is proving itself inadequate. The nomination of Hung Chang to the important position of Plenipotentiary has probably arisen from a perception of this, and it places the experienced and acute old diplomatist in a very serious dilemma. The reply to this manœuvring, on the part of whoever will have to be dealt with at Pekin or elsewhere when the time comes, is obvious The allies must at all hazards relieve their envoys and confirm them in their status, and be prepared for any diplomatic contingency that may arise, such as the removal of the court and capital to some other and less accessible part of

So far the military operations are meeting great difficulties apart from the Chinese opposition, are reflecting credit on all the ailied con tingents engaged. When the cables now being laid between Shanghai and Chefoo, and between the latter place and Taku are in working order, and connected with the field telegraph following the allied forces, the transmission of news will be more satisfactory in every way, and we shall be relieved of the confusion arising from the Shanghai despatches telling of each

passing rumor. In Manchuria the Russians are making decided progress in restoring their communica-They obtained possession of Newchwang on Saturday last and occupied Charbin, the centre of the Manchurian railway system, on Aug. 3, the day before. As soon as the communications between Charbin and Newchwang on the railway to Port Arthur are reestablished, the Russian reenforcements arriving overland will be directed south by that route, and the interrupted telegraph lines will be restored. For the moment the Chinese hold the section of the railway between Hai-cheng, a short distance north of Newchwang and Charb n, but as the Russians will now be able to close on them both from the north and south, they should soon recover control of the line. The various Russian columns acting in Manchuria and on the Amur are five in number and from seven to nine thousand strong each. This does not include the force at Newchwang and south of it.

### IN SOUTH APRICA.

The tenor of the latest news from Pretoria, that of the plot to seize Lord Roberts, and the other of influential burghers desiring the annexation of the Transvaal by the British Government, is of such a character that it is no doubt intended to prepare the public mind in England for the step. A strong and growing feeling was manifesting itself in England of late against the policy of annexation, but Parliament is no longer sitting, and the Government which appears in this matter to be entirely under the control of the Secretary for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, can afford to disregard any expression of dissent not pronounced in Parliament. The annexation by proclamation would also have the advantage of enabling the British Government to treat the Transvaal burghers, who refused to surrender as rebels, and might, perhaps, accomplish what the numerous British Generals with their su perior forces are unable to achieve.

The surrender of Gen. Prinsloo's force in the Caledon Valley appears to have been brought about chiefly by the failing of its supply of ammunition, the burghersonly having, according to the official report, an average of about fortyfive cartridges each left. At last accounts Gen De Wet was still at large. He had apparently worked his way round Gen. Methuen's left flank and reached Buffels Hock, west of Potchef stroom; from where he would find the way acros the rolling veldt, toward where Gen. Delarey recently captured the Elands River garrison. open to him. The escape of Gen. De Wet from the very critical position in which he was at Reitzburg, considering the overwhelming strength of the British force surrounding him, is another of the many instances that have occurred in this protracted war of the singular lack among the British Generals of the capacity to adapt their tactics to the conditions in which they find themselves.

### Infamy, Not Fame, for Bubness.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: At Potts ville, Pa., Rollas Bubness was recently convicted of murder. Does he enter? E. P. A. BROOKLYN, Aug. 9.

#### Bryan Boiled Down. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: After

carefully reading that long and dreary speech made by the Peerless leader and Perpetual candidate of the Bryanarch party. I send you a condensed version. The whole speech is simply: "All 0." Explanation: "Nothing after all." JERSEY CITY, Aug. 9.

IRISH APPEAL TO PRESIDENT.

## They Object to Lord Roberts Sending Irish

American Prisoners to Ceylon. The Executive Committee of the United Irish League of this city held a special meeting yes erday to discuss the deportation of Boe ers captured by Lord Roberts, having earned that 233 of them, including twenty two Irish-Americans had been sent to the island Ceylon. The committee decided to send the following letter on the subject to President McKinley:

McKinley:

"We respectfully ask your attention to the news from Colombo, Ceylon, that 233 prisoners of war, including twenty-two American citizens, captured in South Africa by the British forces operating against the Boers, have been sent to, and arrived at, Ceylon, whose climate is notoriously fatal to white men.

"Such a course on the part of Great Britain is in violation of the laws of war which prescribe for prisoners of war such treatment while in the hands of the enemy, as will not menace their health nor restrict their liberty more than is necessary to restrain them from again joining their own forces and resuming hostility to the captors, and is in most unfavorable contrast to the Christian kindliness and care extended by the Boers to those whom the fortune of war has placed within their hands.

"Sending of such prisoners into distant and inclement countries is expressly against international law. The United States provided against it early in their history—witness the treaty with Prussia in 1799, which definitely stipulated, by its twenty-fourth article, that no prisoners of war, taken on either side, should be sent to the East Indies. This article was renewed by the Treaty of 1828, and yet continues in force.

"The distinguished treatment so ostentations of the captor of the prisoner of the continues of the continues of the continues of the captor of the prisoner of war, taken on either side, should be sent to the East Indies. This article was renewed by the Treaty of 1828, and yet continues in force.

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newed by the Treaty of 1828, and yet continues in force.

"The distinguished treatment so ostentatiously tendered by England to Americans, fighting on her behalf in the Boer war, tends to remind us that she recognizes the right of American citizens to take sides in the contest. We are certainly entitled to demand that those of them opposed to her shall receive when captured, the treatment accorded, by cizilized Powers.

"We, therefore, respectfully request immediate action on the part of our Government in the matter and that the attention of the Government of Great Britain be at once and emphatically directed to the violation of law complained of, and further, that it be called upon to promptly release and compensate the American citizens so grossly outraged as such violation of law has voided their capture."

# TRAINING UP CUBAN ORPHANS.

Results Accomplished by the Society Organized in This City.

In the first annual report of the Cuban Orphan lociety, which was organized in its present form last November to carry on the work begun in May, 1899, by a preliminary organization, it is shown that up to April last the society had spent \$40,094 in caring for and educating the orphan and destitute children of Cuba. Interest in the work of the society was shown at the time of the Cuban Orphans' Fair or the Children's National Easter Festival, at which the sum of \$28,360 was raised. This is not included in the receipts of the society, which from other sources mounted on April 1 to \$48,724. The work in amounted on April 1 to \$48,724. The work in Cuba since the present society was formed has been in charge of Miss Laura D. Gill. Under her direction settlements much on the plan of the university settlements here have been opened, which have included kindergartens and English classes for adults and children. These have met with such success that two normal kindergarten classes have been opened in Havana. The society has also established an orphanage at Remedios capable of accommodating over 300 children, and kindergartens at Cienfuegos and Guantanamo, the old asylums in both places being taken for the purpose. The report says: The report says:
"The chief work of the society has been to

The chief work of the society has been to organize in as many communities throughout the island as possible kindergartens, settlements and other approved forms of educational and philanthropic work which would help to mould the life of these communities and at the same time serve as a model for similar enterprises undertaken by other agencies. Kindergarten and industrial training is as yet unprovided by the public school authorities, whose funds are inadequate to the need which they discern clearly and desire to meet speedily. Meanwhile the younger children of the island, who in some localities have lost the instinct of play, are without the benefits of kindergarten, while the older ones lack the training of eye and hand so necessary to enable them to earn a livelihood."

livelihood."
The policy of the society in the future, the report says, will be to supplement the work of the public schools by establishing kindergartens and industrial training classes in as many communities throughout the island as its funds will permit. It had a balance on hand on June 18 of \$32,610.

### NEGROES ON RACE HATRED.

leans Thankful for Protection. NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 10.-At a meeting to-day of the leading negroes of New Orleans the Rev. G. W. Henderson, Dean of Straight University, presiding, resolutions were adopted, thanking the Mayor, Governor and others who assisted in the protection of the negroes during the recent riots. The meeting also expressed regret that many of the better class of negroes in New Orleans were sacrificing their real and personal property, and selling out their homes here being frightened away by the race troubles, and they were advised that there was no neces-

and they were advised that there was no necessity for this emigration.

The Rev. A. E. P. Albert, formerly editor of the Southwestern Christian Advocate, and now President of the Gilbert Industrial College at Baldwin, La., which is modelled on Booker Washington's Tuskeg. Institute, issued an address to-day in which he denounced Miss Jewett and her blood-and-thunder orators as the "misguided victims of their own inflamed fancy, crazy agitators who are the enemies of the colored people." "The Southern negro has become a hobby for the Northern and Southern politicians," said Albert, "used as a martyr or scarecrow to help them to office, and it is to these politicians that the negroes owe their ranchisement. We are Southerners. disfranchisement. We are Southerners. We affects the Southern whites favorably unfavorably is bound to affect us in the saway. We would be fools if we failed to recommend to the same of the saway.

### Lightning and Railroad Trains.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In letter to THE SUN, published to-day, L. A. Martin asks the reason for the apparent immunity from stroke by lightning of railroad trains. The reason is doubtless the same as that which permits a person to place his hands on a trolley rail without shock. An electric current will take the path of least registance and the lightning bolt seeks the steel rails under the train or the wires overhead, rather than the more resisting materials of the cars.

Two years ago I was on a train which started out of Long Island City at the same moment that an electric storm passed over, travelling in the same direc tion. For a mile or more the train was in the very centre of the disturbance; the rails seemed to suck the lightning from the clouds, and it struck in front, behind, underneath and all around the train with an accompanying cannonade that was ear splitting. No damage whatever was done, but every woman in the car was crouched on the floor behind the seats

A railroad train would appear to be a mighty safe place during a thunderstorm-provided, of course, the train was on the track. HOWARD GOLDSMITH. FLORAL PARK, N. Y., Aug. 9.

### Men and Camp Stools.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: Women use the right hand instead of the left in leaving a car because it is their habit to hold up their skirts with the latter. They carry their purses, &c., in their right. Watch and see if this isn't so.

We shouldn't, however, he too hard on the ladies for this little mistake, dangerous as it is. Some gifted men famous throughout the land cannot easily ac-complish what the ordinary fellow can easily do. For instance, I saw on the Long Branch boat the other day a distinguished citizen of this town, form erly a United States Minister abroad, trying in vain to fold one of the camp chairs. He turned and twisted it a dozen ways, and finally gave it up in disgust. All he had to do was to grab the back bar of the seat, lift it, and the chair folded itself. Yet be had been Minister. And there you are NEW YORK, Aug. 9. MAN UP A TREE

### Likewise the Bootblack Cries.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is it not pos sible also, while the cry is on, to protest against this new and abominable outrage as enacted on board the erryboats, particularly those controlled by the Union ferryboats, particularly those controlled by the Union
Ferry Company. Any morning or night crossing the
Pulton, Wall or South Street Ferry, that one and
only cry of "Shine?" "Pollsh!" is thrown directly into
the face of each and every unfortunate passenger that
enters the men's side of the boat and is kept up
through the cabins until the other side of the river is
reached, much to the disgust of those wishing to read
their papers.

W. H.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.

## From the Indianapolis Press

Mrs. Jason -Run out and git that there egg. Jehlel; it'll jist make the dozen. Mr. Jason - Dunno whether they's any egg there eg not. It's that there Shanghai hen a-cacklin.

AMERICAN TRAINMEN IN MEXICO. Their Arbitrary Imprisonment in Case of

Railroad Accident. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I do not snow to what extent the readers of your paper have realized the systematic abuses and out rages to which American citizens are subjected by the Mexican police authorities. This is not campaign letter, for as a matter of fact I desire the reelection of President McKinley. The police outrages of which I complain existed luring the régime of Grover Cleveland. I think, other things being equal, that if the leaders of the Republican party will only inerest themselves in so small a matter, there is more hope of relief from them than from the

opposing party.

It is the constant but altogether unjustifiable practice of the Mexican police to arrest American officials in charge of trains when there is an accident, and to keep them in prison for long terms, not only without trial, but even without the preliminary investigation which ought to be made immediately after the arrest by the Judge of Instruction, who answers to our District Attorney. The Criminal Code of Mexico is borrowed from the French. In both there is manifest a tendency to be hard upon an accused person in order that no guilty man American manufacturing company the nummay escape. But the Mexican police are not content with his, but turn the regulations of their code into an instrument of wrong to American citizens which should never have been permitted by American Consuls and American Ministers in Mexico. The regulation is that the accused shall be kept in solitary confinement and allowed to communicate with

no one during seventy-two hours. While he is "incommunicado," he is supposed to be visited and questioned by the Judge of Instruction, who is allowed to go to any latitude to obtain convicting testimony, or best of all a confession. If, during the seventy-two hours the Judge has not gained sufficient evidence, he is allowed to demand a continuance, nor is there any limit to the continuations, the prisoner in the meanwhile being in the strictest solitary confinement.

is allowed to demand a continuance, nor is there any limit to the continuations, the prisoner in the meanwhile being in the strictest solitary confinement.

It is plain to unprejudiced men that the police must everywhere be armed with the right to arrest on suspicion, and that time must be given to District Attorneys to work upon a case. But my complaint is that while the police make the arrest legally, they do not turn over any case to the Judge of Instruction, so that there is no record of the case, which judically does not exist. But the American is in prison all the same, eating his heart out with that hope deferred which maketh the soul sick.

At the beginning of last winter the American authorities in Mexico city were informed that a prisoner named Murray had died in the prison of San Juan de Ulios in the port of Vera Cruz. He was a locomotive engineer on the old Mexican line to Vera Cruz, and was concerned in an accident. Being knocked senseless he could not get away, and so was arrested and taken to the prison at Orizaba. He soon recovered of his injuries, but his health was affected by the confinement, and he was sent to San Juan de Ulios, which is a political prison, in hopes to restore him. He died, however, after fourteen months' imprisonment, and there is no doubt that the malady that killed him was despair. I understand that he left a widow and two children, and it seems to me that she ought to receive some pecuniary compensation for the bighting of her life, and that arrests of this character ought to cease.

It is plain that the suspicion upon which the police are in the habit of acting. It is rather a foregone conclusion that in case of a wreck the train officials either are or ought to be considered responsible. To me it seems that these arrests are simply outrages, because the cause of a wreck can be learned only by investigation, and there never is an investigation unless the accident happens in the vicinity of the conital.

the capital.

The causes of the worst accidents that took place during my stay in Mexico were in every instance bad engineering construction. The curves were short, the gradients weresteep and the trains were immensely long. When vestibuled trains were introduced in the States it was discovered that they could not discount a short curve. So it was in Mexico upon the Interoceanic Railroad, where upon two occasions hundreds of lives were lost. In each the gradient was so steep going down hill that the sions hundreds of lives were lost. In each the gradient was so steep going down hill that the cars bored in upon each other, and the whole train became as rigid as a vestibuled train. When the short curve was reached the train bored in upon the tender, and the latter upon the engine, which was literally pushed off the track and down a steep cliff by its own train. The man who was responsible for those two holocausts was a Mexican civil engineer. But the train officials would have been arrested all the same, if they had not run away secretly. Now, it is clear to me that arrests should not be made until an investigation has shown that there was negligence on the part of the train officials. It would be sufficient for the police to notify the superintendent of the railroad where the accident took place that the officials of that train would be wanted in that event, and that train would be wanted in that event, and that they must be forthcoming. The trainmen need have nothing to say to any Mexican officials, but could be reached by their own superiors. If they did wrong they ought to be punished individually by the sentence of a Judge, and not by the wholly unauthorized action of the police. The latter have power to arrest but not to detain in prison for long periods men whom they may suspect.

may suspect.

The whole matter is a gross abuse of the power given to the police and of the confidence reposed in them.

EDWARD GARCZYNSKI.

NEW YORK. Aug. 10.

# A Character Sketch.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Part phrasing Dr Johnson, I would say that Bryan ! brisk as a bee when chin-wagging from a cart tall. but put a pen in his hand and it becomes a torpedo him and benumbs all his faculties. The difference between him and Senator Hoar on imperialism is the difference between brains and blather. The Senator's mental equipment enabled him to argue a bad case with splendid ability. Bryan cannot even copy him The constant use of Mr. Lincoln's name in his school boy composition can only excite resentment. What pity that marvellous man is not here to dispose of the Boy Orator in an epigram!

Mr. Bryan is not of Presidential caliber. He must not be trusted with Lincoln's place NEW YORK, Aug. 9. E. W. VANDERHOOP

### Further Refinements Suggested to the Shirt

waist Man. Oh. You Horrid Thing! You Shirt-waist Man Get hence Don't you know For neglige effects? Can't you realize That if we allowed you To leave off your coat There's no knowing where you'd stop ? For you're just the sort That needs an iron hand To keep you in your place And that is in your coat! No velvet paw. No angel's touch will ever lead you. But a few swift lines Like these May make you see The error of your ways. It may be true that you have your trousers made With high hips-Whatever that may mean; And that you sport a belt In which you seem to have perfect confidence

Don't you know That if you wear a shirt waist You must have dress shi-lds, And a pulley belt, And one of the new straight front ones And safetypins, And lattice-work effects

Through which there is A dim shadowy view. Low-necked And finished with a fence Through which runs baby ribbon, So called Though not for infant's wear And dinky little bows? It takes all this To make a shirt waist possible. But there are lots of things, Shirt-waist Man.

Lal-lal-la-la-la!

That you've yet to learn. Take heed. Cling to your coat, And shoes, And socks. And other queer things that you wear. For truly, Shirt-waist Man. You are a sight To make the angels Flap ' eir wings and coo with merriment.

And try to forget you ever took it off

Put on your coat

And wore high hips.

Shirt walst Man,

You wont dol

policeman on this beat likes it."

EATE MASTERSON.

Is This a Positive Fact? From the Haberdasher.

#### CANADIAN INDEPENDENCE.

The League Buttons and What They Mean. MONTREAL, Aug. 9.—It appears that the independence party of Canada has not only the persecution of the Liberal Government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to meet in the seizure of its emblems in the Custom House, but so I learn from a prominent member of the league, has had further obstacles placed in the way of its propaganda by the refusal of the New York manufacturing concern that has hitherto supplied its emblems to fill any more orders for them. The reason which, I under stand, it gives for this is that the Canadian Customs authorities would interfere with its business in Canada. The league members, however, say they are not in anyway discouraged by these troubles, but intend to see about having them made in Canada if they

cannot be had elsewhere. The button of the old Independence League which was founded some eight years ago by Mr. Jason X. Perrault, at present Assistant Commissioner at the Paris Exhibition, is being worn by its members in public now, as the members of the Independence party are wearing theirs, and there is no doubt that but for the action of the Ottawa authorities and the ber of people exhibiting it all over the country would considerably startle the imperialist jingoes and their Liberal allies.

The pro-imperialist press is naturally very jubilant at the way the Government has put its foot down on the propaganda of the traitors, as it styles them, but the result of it all has been to advertise the idea and bring it into public discussion. From the Lakes to the Atlantic the question of independence has been raised, and outside of the papers owned by imperialist title-hunters it is discussed with moderation and generally with favor. The Muron Expositor, a leading and high-honed newspaper of Ontario, deprecates the abuse of those holding the idea that Canada would be better off as an independent country than in its present condition of colonial subjection, and says that the action of the Ottawa Government in sending a contingent to South Africa has raised an issue that has to be faced. Canada, it says, is no longer where it was, but may be called on much sooner than is generally thought to choose between independence and absorption in a centralized imperialism with the loss of its power of self-government. By a curious coincidence, a letter from Nova Scotia, which I have received, bearing the same date as the paper alluded to, expresses a similar view of the matter. The writer says:

"I am under special obligations for the copy of the Expansionist of New York and leaflets of the Continental Union League recently forwarded me, as it substantiates the contention I am constantly putting forward respecting the questions Canada will soon be called upon to settle for good and all as to her future status among the nations. I hold that we can never go back to the position we occupied before the present war; nor can we remain as at present. We must either go forward and perfect the unity of the Empire by constitutional enactment or declare for independence. I am for independence at any cost."

A convention of French-speaking Canadians in the maritime provinces is to be held at Arichat in Nova Scotia on Aug. 15, at which delegates from this province will be present and Sir Wilfrid Laurier is to speak. His discourse is looked forward to with considerable interest as previous to going down there he is to meet his constituents of Quebec East, where Independence buttons are much in vogue. raised, and outside of the papers owned by imperialist title-hunters it is discussed with

#### Suppressed Opinion of the South

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In an article in your valued paper of Sunday, Aug. 5. 'AReal Danger," you say: "That group of States (the old Southern Confederacy) is practically distinct from the rest of the Union in being wholly uninfluenced politically by the great

wholly uninfluenced politically by the great questions of national policy which divide public sentiment so sharply in all other States. At the same time, however, intelligent Southern men have opinions on these subjects no less decided than those held elsewhere in the Union, but they are restrained from giving them public and political expression, &c. This is no doubt true. Many of my thinking neighbors are in sympathy with the present policy of the Republican party, and would gladly shake off the shackles of the so-called Democracy, but we are kept under the yoke by the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Repeal that amendment and so settle the negro question once for all and primary elections would soon become things of the past and citizens would break up into parties as they do in the North. I may add that I have never voted in this State although I have resided here five years, for I still consider New York my home, and shall vote there if I can manage to get there in the fall to register thirty days before election.

#### OARLEY, Aug. 6. AMERICAN. He Shirt Waist Notes

From the Rochester Post Espress. We are glad that downtrodden man is beginning amert himself. He has not yet won the right to wear a rat in his hair, but he is making progress.

#### From the Cleveland Plain Dealer. Who knows? Perhaps next summer we will all see portentous signs that read: "Your choice of all our

Men's Shirt Walsts in our great unloading sale, 99 From the Kansas City Journal.

#### It is a rule in the leading hetel at Independence has o man shall be allowed to sit in the dining room in his shirt sleeves. The other day a farmer, invited by a town friend, penetrated the sacred precincts withou his coat and commenced to eat his dinner. At once the head walter communicated with the office and presently the chief clerk came bearing a coat which the farmer was politely requested to don. This he did without betraying any visible signs of offence or mortification, and then proceeded to finish the meal. At the end he rose, deliberately removed, the coat and

#### with the cheerful remark that b'gosh he guessed he didn't need it any longer. A Great Scottish House.

hung it across the back of his chair, and marched out

From the Architects' and Builders' Magazina, Lord Bute has been twenty years at the construe tion of a princely seat in the island of Bute, but not until the chapel, now almost completed, is ready will Mt. Stuart be truly finished for all future generations. The entrance hall of the house has alone cost \$500. 000. Monolith columns of rare and beautiful marble, support the arcaded gallery, which, in its turn, is rich in marble and bronze, and blazes with blue and fawn olor and gold. The floor is like that of the Colonna Palace in Rome-huge blocks of purple porphyry and marbles of infinite variety and hues and markings. Marble has been used lavishly throughout the whole house. Only one room, says a recent visitor there the pleasant "garden parlor"-is without it, and here the woodwork and white paint are a charming change from the somewhat oppressive stateliness of the rest of the great building. Not one library contents the Marguls of Bute. He has three, the white, red and blue libraries, opening out of one another, and they bear evidence of his eclectic taste, not only as regards the ontents of the shelves, but the scheme of decoration and the few priceless pictures which find place on their walls. The dining room is chiefly remarkable for an exquisitely carved antique mantelpiece, in purest Parlan marble, and for the graceful crystal

#### hields to the electric lights. What Is Expected of Bryan.

From the Boston Evening Transcript The Southern whites are not entirely confident that the "grandfather clause" in the amendment to the North Carolina Constitution will survive the crucible of the courts, and the Louisville Courier-Journal says it is understood that the amendment is not made ope ative until July 1, 1902, in the hope that changes in the Supreme Court by that time will render that bod more favorable to the amendment than it is feared the present court might be. In other words, in the event of a change in the political complexion of the national Administration, it is hoped and expected that the Supreme Court will be packed in order to render the victory against the negro suffrage at the South per fect and complete.

If, then, in a word, the Southern whites are counting upon the election of Bryan in the belief that the Supreme Court will be made subservient to their desires, how is it possible for any one who holds that the Filipinos have inalienable rights which the United States Government is in equity bound to respect to aid in the election of one who is depended upon to indorse and perpetuate an injustice to the negroes?

#### Indebted to the Cook's Friend. From the Philadelphia Press.

"I see," said the friend who had been invited to dinner, "that the roast beef is very rare. I really beleve you had it cooked that way because you knew my fondness for it." "So glad it pleases you," replied Mrs. Hiram Offen "but we had no say about it. That's the way the

There are not ten men in every thousand co buil that they can go without suspenders.